' Had you any plans about disposing of "None whatever. I meant to leave it

there, expecting that it would be discovered sooner than it was, and thinking that a post mortem would reveal the true state of facts—that Preller had met his death while undergoing such an operation as I have " How about Preller's money?"

"I know nothing about Preller's money. I had plenty of money of my own, or I couldn't have made the long trip which I The statement is incomplete and Max-

well refused to explain the rest.

According to his own story the cutting off of Preller's moustache, the incorription about "traitor" found in the trunk, and all the other queer incidents connected with the tragedy are to be attributed to his liquor and fear-orazed condition after the famility.

A DUNNVILLE MAN

Meets his Death while Stealing a Ride in the states.

A Silver Creek, N.Y., despatch says: On the last section of a Lake Shore freight train passing here at 1 o clock on Wednesday afternoon were three tramps stealing a ride. Two miles west of here they were discovered by the brakeman, who ordered them off. They begged to be allowed to remain until the train stopped, but he told them with an oath to get off or he would kick them off. Two of them succeeded in alighting safely, but the third fell under the wheels. His left foot was taken nearly lacerated, lett shoulder terribly crushed, and his head cut. He appeared to be about 18 years of age, and gave his name as Edward Brown, of Dunnville, Ont. He said he was working toward Chicago, where he had a brother. He had a bundle of clothes with him and about \$10 in money. His wounds were dressed here, and he was to have been removed to Buffalo, but died before the train started. Coroner Blood. of Dunkirk, has been notified. The remains will be sent to Dunnville, where the young

THE DRAWING ROOM.

Held by the Princess of Wales in Bucking ham Palace.

A London cable says: The weather was delightful yesterday, and the gardens of Buckingham Palace looked their very best, green with the tender spring verdure that is shortlived in the London smoke. The streets were filled with the curious arowd that always gather on the cocasion of a drawing room, when the slow procession of carriages, with their aristocratic occupants arrayed in the magnifi-cence of Court attire, affords a pageant worth travelling far afoot to see. The Princess of Wales, who was as usual fault-lessly dressed, held the drawing room for her royal mother in law, and the large reception room was crowded by a very brilliant gathering. The majority of the ladies' costumes were faultlessly perfect, and the diamonds which flashed and the jewels which glittered represented more than the proverbial king's ransom. The Exhibition brought a large number of the country nobility and the colonial visitors into the city, and the drawing room was declared to be one of the best of the season.

POWER OF THE PEOPLE,

John Bright on Religious Influences A last (Wednesday) night's L indon cable says: Mr. John Bright, speaking at a mission bazaar to i ight, said that the Sunday schools contribute much towards the development of the moral feelings, and that the work performed by them was of more importance at the present moment than it had been at any previous period in English history. The powers of monarchs were lessening, and the influence of the aristocracy was fading away. The only power that was growing—a power that would never henceforth be limited—was the power of the people. He claimed, therefore, that the most pressing need at the present time was political education, by which there could be cultivated in the minds of the people a sense of their moral responsibility. They should be taught that bor would have its just award, and that the wealthy be permitted to enjoy their riches in security.

No More Polygamy!

A Washington despatch says: Tucker, Chairman of the House Judicia y Committee, is the author of the proposed constitutional amendment profibition polygamy in the United States, which will be pressed at once in the H use. It is understood to have the President's approval and leading Senators will support i. It will probably pass both Houses with little

The state of the s

VOL XXVIII,

RICHMOIND HILL THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1886.

WHOLE NO 1,453 NO. 1.

He Tells the Irish to Quit Ireland if They Are Not satisfied.

Lord Salisbury was accorded a great ovation when he appeared upon the stage of Her Majesty's Theatre this afternoon to address the Conservative meeting assembled there under the auspices of the Primrose League. All the auditors wore Lord Beaconfield's favorite flower. In his address Lord Salisbury declared that Torysem is growing rapidly among all classes in the Empire. He said he felt it to be his duty in these critical times to urge all the loyal to combine for the support of religion and the Empire. He denied he had recommended, as the best means of governing the Irish people, the adoption of a twenty years' coercion policy. He had twenty years' coercion poliny. He had only advised the maintenence of law and order in Ireland. He repeated his advice to the Irish to emigrate from Ireland if they could not prosper and be contented under British rule, and urged the Conservatives to support the Liberal Unionists' candidates in the coming elections, where Conservatives could not certainly be chosen.

Referring to the objects of the Primrose League, Lord Saliabury said they were in the highest sense Catholic, being to secure an united opposition to the flood of infi-delity and Socialism which at present was menacing the world. Similar Leagues, he added, were being formed in the British colonies and even on the continent of Europe. (Cheers)

The audience numbered at least 5,000, and included a very large representation of the aristocracy of Eugland. The Duchess of Mariborough, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Manners and Lady Hicks Beach were con p caous among the host of male and female celebrities in the boxes. The theatre was profusely decorated with flags.

Mr. Chamberlain publishes a letter stingingly criticizing the recent action of the London Radical Council in adopting resultations favorable to Mr. Gadstone's Irish Bills. Chamberlain says that probably very few of the men who took part in the council propeedings have even read the Premier s Bills, and that probably hardly one of the gentlemen would have given the measure a moment's consideration if they had been proposed by any person less eminent than Mr. Gladstone.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr Timothy Harrington, Home Rule member for Dublin, moved the second reading of the B Il providing for the elec-tion by ballot of the Poor Law Guardians in Ireland, abolishing proxies, and reducing the number of exossicio members of the Poor Boards. The Orange members bitterly opposed the motion.

Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for

freland, supported the motion, and after a hot debate it was carried by a vote of 207 to 105. The announcement of the result

was received with cheers. A last (Thursday) night's London cable says: Placards have been posted throughout the town of Tipperary announcing that

other arrangements were made to forcibly down be footed, and the whole sum to be resist Home Rule.

written a letter urging the Ulsterites to organize and prepare to resist Home Rule.

"For God's sake," he says, "let us have deeds, not words."

The House of Commons this evening, after a heated debate, rejected by a vote of 210 to 196 the Dundalk Gas Bill, as elaborated by a committee which consisted of four Englishmen. The Bill increased the powers of a private gas company, whereas the municipal authorities wish to take the task of lighting the town into their own hands in order to be as economical as pos sible. In the course of the debate Mr. Sexton said that Irish private business ought to be suspended until the Home Rule question had been settled, and that at any ate the Bill under consideration ought to be dealt with by a committee of Irishmen instead of Englishmen. Lord John Man-Conservative, said that the debate showed the temper with which the business would be conducted in the Irish Parliament. Mr. Dillon retorted that the Irish Parliament would at least be composed of members who knew where Duudalk is situated. The Bill was supported by the Conservatives, and by Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, Liberal, while Mesers. Glad stone, Childers and Stansfield, of the Min istry, and all the Parnellites opposed the was received with loud cheers by the Irish

Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, moved the second reading of the Arms Act. He explained that the Act was intended to restrict the possessing, carrying, and importing of arms. Nobody in a proclaimed district could carry arms with out a license. Although cases of cutrage greatly diminished in numbers in 1831, it was necessary to prolong the Act of that year in view of the present excited state of party feeling in the north of Ireland. No Act could prevent the commission of a desiberately planned murder The true use of the Act was to prevent the growth of the practice of carrying arms on the occasion of fairs, markets, processions, and other gatherings. In conclusion he asked all lovers of order to support the measure Mr. Parnell complained that the powers of the Act had been injuriously used in two directions. First, to harase and annoy Nationalists; second, to deprive farmers of guns intended for searing birds away from growing crops. (Conservative laughter.) He urged that the Act be laughter.) He urged that the Act be applied impartially in disarming Orangemen as well as Nationalists. (Cheers,) Orangemen had shown by but their words would certainly have no the boy, "Papa always other effect. Mr. Bradlaugh condemned jug"—Washington Critic.
Lord Onurchill's apeeches in Ulster as

LORD SALISBURY'S IMPUDENCE, efficient to an inefficient Government. The Arms Art passed one second reading by s vute of 309 to 89

Mr Cuamberlain writes to his con stituents thanking them for their vote of soulfidence. He says he hopes that even now means will be found to renote the Liberals, provided the Home Rule Bill, which he declares is admitted to be defective. tive, shall be withdrawn, and he is sanguine that with more time for discussion and consideration, something like a general

agreement can be eff-ored.

The Government whips report that 220 Liberal: are pledged to vote for the Home Rule Bill with the 86 Parnellites, and that the number of supporters is increasing daily. They now count upon carrying the Bill by a majority of 15.

In consequence of the action of the Central Principles

tral Liberat Association in inciting Liberal canonses to threaten Liberal malcontents. a meeting was held in a committee-room of the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Chamberlam presiding. Thirty-four members were present. It was decided to treat the threats as a person all insult, requiring the intervention of Parliament and a public exposure. A proposal that Mr. Char-berlain and his followers should join the Unionist Committee was rejected on the ground that there was still a prospect of reconciliation with the Government, and that it would be too unpolitic for Radical dissenters to assume an artitude of irrecon cilable hostility to Mr Gladstone.

seguin suspend<mark>ed.</mark>

the Notorious Ex-Priest Quated from the

Chicago Presbytery. A Chicago despaton cays: The trial of Pere Alphonse Seguin, ex-priest, and a missionary among she French people for the Presbyterians, has ended in his suspension from the Presbytery for deception and His trial brought out some senessional testimony, to which he offered no rebuttal other than that the allegations were the inventions of Cotholics. Evide of was brought out to show that in New York ne was in the habit of going about his house naked and druck. He had been confided on Blackwells Island and in the home for intemperate men at New York nis sister-in-law, and he had been arrested on complaint of his wife for drunkenness and threats to kill her. The Presbytery dimined him by a vote of 16 to 5. The ex-priest said after the trial that he had a overeign contempt for his judges; that hey did not give him a tair trial, and that instead of being Christians, as they pro-fessed to be, they were followers of the devil.

A Jury's Solution of a Problem,

The Times published yesterday an account of the doings of a jury, in arriving at a verdict in dollars and cents, as humorously reported in a Detroit paper. That may have been purely fiction; but right here at home a real jury disposed of a case in a manner quite as peculiar. The plain-off claumed that the defendant owed him \$67. When the jury had retired it was at a meeting of the House League it was found that a division existed on the line of resolved that, in view of the depression in business the present house rents are excessive, and that a reduction of 25 per cent. wanted to give the plaintiff something sive, and that a reduction of 25 per cent. wanted to give the plaintiff something should be made. The placards further could not agree upon the amount. After say that the servers of ejectment notices about an hour and a half spent in figuring for the non-payment of exorbitant rents over the matter some one proposed that will incur the displeasure of the House each man should write down what he was League and the National League. League and the National League.

A large meeting of Orangemen was held to day near Armagh. Two hundred armed and drilled volunteers were enrolled, and that, then, the several amounts written Col. Waring, M.P. for Down County, has ranel)—the sum thus secured being the written a letter urging the Uisterites to was adopted—some jurors making a cipher and a total footing of \$90 was this divided by 12 gave the plaintiff \$7 50, which was returned as the verdict.—Hartford Times.

An Important Revelation

In making the survey of the proposed Whirlpool Railway at Niagara Falls, which will run along the bank at the edge of the river from the inclined railway to the Whirlpool, the engineers have run across some facts which will surprise scientists. When the survey was made in 1851 for the Suspension Bridge of the Great Western Railway, it was claimed from the surveys sion Bridge than at the foot of the Falls and this theory was accepted, it being claimed that "the immense pressure from the Falls carried the water up hill." The present survey, which gives the first levels ever taken through the water line, explodes the up hill theory, and shows that from the foot of the inclined railway to the Cauti-lever Bridge, two miles, the incline is six cet, and from the Cantilever Bridge to he Whirlpool, a little less than a mile, is $54\frac{1}{2}$ feet, thus giving the water the terrible force it attains in going through the Whirlpool.

Retrimming Dresses.

A pretty and sensible way of treating dress skirt that has become worn around the bottom is to cut off a quarter of an inch, bind the narrow braid, and ther border with a wide heroules, Titan or grant braid, allowing the lower edge to fall even with the narrow binding. If the skirt is pleated or figished with a boxpleased or kilt pleased flounce, the braid must be dampened after sewing on and pressed into the folds of each pleat with a eavy iron or tailor's goose.

The Crime of a Chinese Writer. A Chinese writer named Wongtzi was recently sentenced to be quartered because in one of his scientific works be enumerated the names of several of the departed Chinese Court etiquette. At last his punishment was mitigated to decapitation. His condren are allowed to live until next autumn when they also will be executed .- Pal Mall Gazette.

A Different Kind of Bait.

The preacher was going fishing, and the acts and by the utterances of their Descon Brown's little boy was going with leaders that they were disposed to slaugh him. The good man had his bait in an ter, or to attempt to slaughter, those who differed from them in political opinion (Irish cheers.) He would not say that Lord Salisbury, Lord Churchill and Mr. Cham can?' "Certaicly; why not?' inquired berlain really intended to promote murder, the preacher. "I didn't know," he-itated "Papa always carries his in a

dangerous and tressonable Lord Randolph
Churchill repudiated the insinuation that
he had inerted the people of Ulater to
murder. He had merely pointed out that opposition.

The Buffalo lawyers have chosen such a lovely solid silver dinner set for Bridegroom Grover! When the lawyers set their minds to do a handsome thing they do it.

The placing of the Ulsterites in the power of a Distribution of a Distr the placing of the Ulsterites in the power | was, perhaps, made crazy by looking at the

ACCUSED OF MANY CRIMES.

Woman Under Arrest for Wholesale Poisoning.

uspected of Killing Her Hasband, Son in-Law, Nephew anda Friend—Arsenic Found in One-Other Bemsies Ex-A Ratiand (Vt.) letter says: Strong

circumstautial evidence, slowly accumulating during several weeks, has at length laid at the door of a woman of this city a series of horrible crimes Mrs. Harriet E, Nason, the suspected prisoner, is now accused of the murder of her husband, her son-in-law, her young nephew and her most intimate female friend. There are ugly rumors, too, that the list of her victims may be still further increased on investigation, but if haif of what is already told be true the woman has few equals even among the famous practicers of the poisoners art. She is 39 years old, of rather nervous temperament, but resolute and energetic, and not particularly attractive in personal appearance. She was born in Wis-casset, Maine, and about twenty years ago she married Henry C. Nason, years ago she married Henry C. Mason, of Gorham, N.H. Of five children born to them three boys died in infancy, and a daughter of 17 and a son of 9 are still living. Mr. Nason died quite suddenly after a very brief but violent illness in September 1981. Then were an interpretation ber, 1881. There was an insurance upon his life, and upon this Mrs. Nason and her children lived until about a year ago, when t was exhausted. Mrs. Nason's daughter Maud, now 17

years old, is a young woman of qui e noticeable personal charms. About a year ago Douald C. Parker, a bright, popular young man, well known in society here, be, an paying attentions to Maud. Although both were young, Parker being only 22 years old, the courbship was a brief one, and in the fall they were married. The young couple began keeping house with Mrs. Nason. Everybody agrees that it was a happy household. Mr. Parker manifested genuine affection for Mrs. thing went smoothly until February tast. Early in that month young Parker, who was an expert stenographer, obtained an excellent situation at a good salary in Philadelphia. He was about was taken suddenly iii. He grew rapidly worse, and within three days he died in great agony. Startling reports about the cause of the young man's death obtained circulation at once. Even the unprofessional friends of Parker who had asseted at his bedside were made suspicious by bisymptoms and by other circumstances. E. L. Hatch, who was with the patient during the greater part of his stokness, says that the young man complained continually of an intense burning sensation all through his body. His thirst was insatiable, and finally be suffered from severe contractions of the limbs, that amounted almost to convulsions. Hatch says that Mrs. Nason asked him to tell Dr. Mead, the attending physician, that Don had suffered such epells when he was boarding with him several months ago. Hatch refused, because it was not true. Mrs. Nason pre-

pared all the food taken by the sick man. He could retain none of it. Mr. Hatch and another friend, named the parents of Parker, and the latter at once demanded an autopsy. Mr. Hatch says that Dr. Mead opposed the request for an autopsy. He says: "Dr. Mead took me into a room, locked the door and put the key in his pocket. Then he called me to account for what he had heard I had said about him. He wanted me to understand that he held a prominent position. He added, 'You had better not carry this thing too far. I know Gov. Ripley very well, and you will lose your job at the Rutland Opera House if you do not stop this talk. Everybody knows that Parker's death was from enlargement of the heart."

The reports in circulation about her Boon reached the ears of Mrs. Nason hereself, and she as once wrote to Mrs. Patker, the mother of the young man, the following remarkable note:

At Home, Tuesday Afternoon. DEAR MRS. PARKER,-My heart is so sad to night I can scaledly write, but I feel that must see Mr. Parker, and have a talk with him. I hear that he has said that my poor hoy, Don, was poisoned, and that I now about it. A great many other terrible things have been said connected with it. Now, I don't believe Mr. Parker said one half what I hear he did, but if any evilminded person has told him anything of that kind and he believed it, why didn't he come to me? It seems to me perfectly ridiculous for him to believe any such thing, much more to report it. You both know very well how I loved Don, and he loved me, as he often told me. It seemed that he thought as much of me as he did of his own mother. I feel just as bad to lose him as I would my boy, and God in heaven knows I did all I could to have him get well, and he said to the night he died. Now, supposing that his medicine should have noned him, which I don't think for a noment it did, why should I be blamed Supposing what he took that night when he was taken sick should be puison, why abould I be to blame? Supposing if any of the physicians should give him any-thing through a mistake, am I to blame for is? You only stop and think for one moment what a terrible thing to say that was to blame for Don's death. It inst drives me wild, and I shink now, as G d te my judge, that it will drive me crazy. At lift poor Don was only here, if he could only speak, how quick he would say, Never mind ma, you are good to me. Among other things, I know that if what Don took that night was posson, he never

knew it. He never would take it on

darling wife, and it seems so hard to see my

poor Maud now grieving her life away day after day. She feels her loss more to-day

han ever before. Her health is all broken

for analysis. He reported the presence of arsenic in large quantities. The various

arsenic in large quantities. The various steps in the investigation had consumed

up he must. Please write.

He was too happy with his

down. God only knows how is will end with her; I don't. Tell Mr. Parker I want to see him this week; if he can come "What do you want?" sereamed Mrs. James from the window to her husband on the front steps at 3 o'clock this morning Mrs N. "I want to come in," he growled. "Well, you can't come in," the said. - "The look. All efforts to hush the usly stories or to smother investigation were unavailing, for State's Attorney Kimball took hold of the out is in force in this establishmens, and you will have to apply elsewhere. So long," and the slammed the window down and went back to hed — Washington Critic. ase, and began a careful inquiry. Parker's did not reveal the cause of death. It howed some general internal influmma-tion, and slight enlargement of the liver The stomach and a portion of other organs were sent to Prof. Witthaus, of Buffalo

The so-called peanut factories of Norfolk Va. handle and put on the market a million and a half dollars' worth of peanuts each year. The factory is simply a cleaning, polishing, and sorting establishment, and the work is all done by machinery.

much time, and a positive result was not QUBENVICTORIA' FIRST SPEECH reached until April 21st. On that day Mrs. Loudon in a State of Enthusiasm Nation was arrested on the charge of mor-dering her son-in-law. Her case has come

though her imprisonment is beginning

onloral. Mrs. Nason had informed him

that Parker was in the habit of taking

bi muth powder. She also remarked that she wondered if a white powder Parker had taken just before he became

cick had anything to do with his death. Dr. Mead refused to say whether Parker's

symptoms indicated poisoning. He admit-ted that if sufficient arsenic was found in

the body no other conclusion would be

Albert Parker, the father of Don, testi-

fied that on the evening of the autopsy he

called on Mrs. Nason, and she said to him that she hoped he did not blame her for his son's death. He replied: "Mrs. Nason, I

hope nothing is wrong—I hope nothing is wrong—and I only want to know that all

was right. I do not know whether any one was guilty. The Lord knows. I hope

Deputy Sheriff Stearns said that when

he arrested Mrs. Nason she exclaimed: Why am I accused and for what reason

any more than any other person? Why not attribute it to the white powder Dr

Sanborn sent up in the night, and why not

To show motive, the State put in the fact

that Mrs. Nason exhausted the proceeds of the maurance on her husband's life about a

year ago, and that there was \$1,000 meur-ance on the life of Mr. Parker. Much more

evidence the State's Astorney claims to possess which he will not use until the final

trial. Meanwhile, the other mysteriou-deaths referred to are being investigated.

The body of her husband, buried in Gor.

ham in September, 1881, has been disin

terred. It was found in a remarkably good

state of preservation, a fact in itself indicat-

Mr. Nason was present during the sick-ness and death of the young son of her

wister at Gorham about six months ago. He died under circumstances exactly like those in the case of Parker. The remains

the adjourned hearing on Friday afternoon

Tae most important evidence put in was by

neighbors, who testified that Mrs. Nason

had threatened to kill any one who might come between her daughter Maud and her-

self. Subsequently she manifested jealousy

and her domineering ways and set up a

ar enic was used upon their bodies. Argu-

ments in the case will be made next week

Atthough believing in her guilt, many persons do not regard the evidence in the

case thus far produced as sufficiently strong

Two Kinds of Girls.

One is the kind that appears best abroad

-the girls that are good at parties, rides

visits, balls, etc., and whose chief delight is in such things. The other is the kind that appears best at home—the kind that are

rick-room, and all the precincts of home. They differ widely in character. One is

often a torment at home, the other a bless-

ing ; one is a moth, consuming everything

about her; the other is a sunbeam, inspir-

A Salutary Lockout.

eful and cheerful in the dining-room,

of her son-in-law.

to hold the prisoner.

arress him as well?"

analysis.

possible.

ing testimony has been put in.

Demennor of the Girl-Queen. before Justice Bailey for examination on several days since, and a hearing was held Queen Victoria had not been long upon to-day. There has been the most intense and the court-room has been crowded. onicity by ladies, at each sitting.

Mrs. Nason has borne the ordeal calmly, tell up n her, and she continues to steadfastly assert her iurosence. Some interest-Nicholson, who is a taxidermist, said that Mrs. Nason asked him during Parker's sick.ess what would be the effect of poison upon the human system. He was present when Parker cied, and Mrs. Nason tainted. Several physicians, who were called in Queen reigned a month she made her first visit to Parliament. The cocacion was a prorogation, and the royal message laid on the table of both Houses on the day succeeding the proclamation of the Queen stated that it was expedient, in the judgment of Her Majesty, that no new measure beyond such as the public service rendered absolutely necessary should be introduced until the new consultation or were present at the autopsy, gave their views. Dr. Mead, who was in charge of the case throughout, denied the statements of Mr. Hatch concerning him. When first called to attend Parker he was suffering with pain in the stomach and vomiting. He administered a counterirgiant of potash and soda He thought at first it was a case of indiges tion. He afterward administered aconite, oxide cereum, and injections of hydrate

> London that day was in a state of intense enthusiasm, and in the streets, as in Par-tiament, all was joyful acclaim. The clear, sweet voice of the girl Queen, under perfect control, as for the first time she delivered a royal speech in the House of Lords, together with every incident of the cere-monial, has been described by many historians. Most of us have read that the seen wore a white satin robe "decorated with jewels and gold, the Garter on her arm, and a mantel of crimeon velvet on her shoulders;" also a "diadem and necklace of costly diamonds." The House of Lords was crowded with rank and fashion. Twice the trumpets sounded a false alarm, and the peers, pecresses and great ones of Church and State whispered to each other that the Queen's self possession had given

entered, and it was then seen that though the Queen's face was flushed, and she seemed struck with the gorgeous spectacle before her, there was no indication of nerv-ous trepidation. After a few apparently reassuring words from Lord Melbourne, the seremonial business began. The Times next day remarked that the Queen's first Speech to Parliament was on the whole an incffensive, albeit an inane document;" out, like the other journals of that period its was high in praise of the royal reader of the inanty. "Her M-jesty," it said, "read the Speech in a clear and distinct tone; her enunciation was deliberate and correct, and, her voice being musical, she made hereif heard without an apparent effort. Her demeanor was at once graceful ing the presence of arsenic. Portions of the and dignified, and confirmed that preposintentines have been tent to a chemist for session in her favor which every one seemed to conceive on her first entering

of the child have also been disinterred. They were well preserved, and portions have been sent to a chemist.

Another case is that of Mrs. C. S. ago, such an occasion as this Exhibition Nicholson, who was with Parker during a portion of his illness, were the first ones to urge the necessity for an investigation.

DeBritton, Mrs. Nason's most intimate has not occurred when they could return with the fruits of their skill and energy, to receive the commendations of the parent urge the necessity for an investigation. Portland. The two women visited each receive the commendations of the parent other frequently, and there was not known people. It is expected that a much greater to be any falling out between them. Mrs. number of Colonists will be gathered to DeBritton's stokness was very peculiar, gether in England this summer than at any and there were suggestions of poisoning at previous time in history, and it will very the time, but there seemed to be no reason naturally be made the occasion for confor suspecting any one. Chemists are examining portions of her exhumed remains, and reports of all the analyses are expected. xpected.

The neighbors of Mrs. Nason ascribe to Colonies. The latest statistics available

| | her prediction about three years ago. Sub- sequently she had another flery vision. | | Reign. | Total In |
|---|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | This alarmed another family in the same block, and a watchman was employed | 1355 | Edward III. | Exports. |
| | But the second fire occurred on schedule time, though not until Mrs. Nason had | | Elizabeth James I. | 3,530,0 4,232,0 |
| | been notified by the owners of the property | 1714 | James II. Anne. George III. | 8,287,0 14,858,0 26,331,0 |
| I | to vacate. The copular impression is that Mrs. Nason is afflicted with a most | I 1861 | George III. | 69 359,0 95 93 ,0 |
| ı | dangerous and insidious form of insanity, | 1855 | Victoria. | 249,542,0 570,9 6,0 |
| Į | and that all the results of her secret work are not yet known. | The most notic | ceable point | in this tab |
| i | The taking of evidence was finished at | is the remarkab | | |

The most noticeable point in this table is the remarkable growth of trade during the reign of the Queen now on the throne; and this advancement of the commerce of the country has been very much greater than the increase of population. At the beginning of this century the commerce per inhabitant was but £4 6s. 61., and at the time Victoria ascended the throne, the of her son-in-law.

Mrs. Parker, mother of the deceased sum had delined to £3 15.4 4d.

young man, testified that during his last however, it had grown to £16 6s.

investigation of the deaths of Mr. Nason and of the young nephew of Mrs Nason would have to be abandoned, owing to the fact that an embalming fluid containing Population. Commerc ... 9,029,000 ... 14,274,000 £120,993,000 252,005,000 Increase in population......Increase in commerce................ India has kept pace with the colonies in this respect, for while her population was but 143 300 000 in 1860, in 1880 it had grown to 214 600 000; and her commerce, which was £190 503 000 in 1860, stood at

Couldn't Stand Reduced Pay.

This story is told of Mr. Mac---, a wellknown humorist residing at Rockliffe, Canada, on the Ostawa, who combines the duties of station agent and postmaster: Having acted for some time as master of mails at that place to the satisfaction of the community, but without pay, the M P. for the district produced his appointment as postmaster, and the head of the depart-ment wrote him that he had much pleasure about her; the other is a sundeam, mapping ing light and gladness all around her pathment wrote him that he had muon present way. To which of these classes do you in confirming his position—"the salary to be the same as hereofore." This pleased be the same as hereofore." acknowledging the honor. "I just wrote him," he says. "that I felt honored, as in duty bound, by the confirmation of my appointment, and was glad to know the salary was to be the same as heretofore, namely, nothing a year; for, says I, I'd h-h hate like f f f fury to have to p p pay anything!"-In Harper's Magazine for

the throne before the path of duty led her to the House of Lords The parliamentary efficials in June of 1837, dealing with the earliest bills that received the royal assent, betrayed in several instances by their monotoning of "Le Roi le veult" and "His Majesty" how much the ancient formulas had become part of their being. They soon, however, became accustomed to the young Queen, since ber accession to the throne was during a political crisis. While William IV lay in state awaiting burial at Windsor the country was excited by preparations for a general election. It so happened, therefore, that before the Queen reigned a month she made her first

sary should be introduced until the new arliament met. Her Majesty was proclaimed at St. James' Palace on the 21st of June, 1837; she went down to prorogue Parliament on the 17th of July.

way in the robing-room.

At the third fanfare the royal procession

Britain's Development.

The opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition by Her Majesty in person her remarkable powers in the way of pro-phesying fires. Her house on Grove street, it is said, was burned in accordance with prehensive table he gives is the following:

young man, testified that during his last lowever, it had grown to £16 6s. 0d., showed his would get away from Mrs. Nason and her domineering ways and set up a No less surprising has been the progress.

house of his own.

It was announced yesterday that further previous to 1880 the growth in population of the colonies. For a period of 20 years and commerce was as follows :

£361 825 000 in 1880, or an increase of 90 per cent.

Mr. John Wilson, an Irish manufacturer of great wealth, has offered to give the Weslevan Missionary Society of Ireland the magnificent sum of \$45 000 for missionary purposes, but some of the society members demur to the acceptance of the gift, as Mr. Wilson made his fortune by manufacturing whiskey.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Bedding for Sick Horses. In all diseases where acute pain is

svinced by violence or rolling, and especially in some intestinal affections where the in some intestinal affections where the intensity of suffering produces almost uncontrollable frenzy, it is necessary to provide some protection against self-inflicted injury by an abundant supply of straw bedding spread thick'y over the floor and packed along the walls of the hox for any packed along the ground level. In the segarat feet above the ground level. In the majority of other severe and acute diseases there is generally an obstinate disinolina-tion to lie down; and the movements of progression and threining are accomplished with difficulty a pain. In such cases sawdust or chaff later is better than straw until convalescence is so far advanced as to warrant a probability that the animal will the his rect in a recombant resistor. watrant a probability that the animal will take his rest in a recumbent position. Where sawdust or chaff is unobsanable, the straw should be sparingly used and out into short lengths, so that the horse may move freely through the bed. The bedding, of whatever material composed, is to be maintained in a condition of cleanliness and dryness by the prompt and complete removal of any portion soiled by dung and urine, or which may have become damp from any other cause. An important dury of the hospital nuse is to carry out the orders of the medical attendant, whose instructions should be implicitly obeyed with accuracy, regularity and punctuality. The administration of medicines must be conducted with quiet, patient and careful resolution, and in strict accordance with received directions as to dose, time and form.—Reynolds on Draught Horses.

The Gladiolus.

The best summer flowering bulb is the gladiolus. It produces, generally, several spikes of flowers from the same bulb. The varieties are almost endless. You can have them in scarlet, orimson, rose, white and creamy yellow, with stripes, flakes and blotches of vividly contrasting colors. A spike will have from 15 to 40 flowers on it. and continues in bloom for a long time.
For use in tall vases, this flower cannot be excelled. Raising Turkeys.

A writer in Farm and Fireside says:
"Helper" wants to know about raising turkeys. Having raised them successfully, I will tell the way I do:

1. Be sure that the eggs are good. Half the cause of puny or dead young turkeys I believe to be that people inbreed too much. The cock and hens should not be related, if the eggs are to produce first-class birds. 2 Set them under a kind hen of some of the large breeds—Brahma or Cochin.

3. As soon as they are out of the shell, take them away from the hen and put them in a box or basket covered with cloth

or wool.

4 Put the hen in a coop with a small yard inclosed around it. I like the yard to be as wide as the coop is, and long enough to be easily covered with boards. The turkeys must be shut in and covered every night, and not let out till the dew is dried up in the morning. They must never be allowed to get wet, and if they do take them in the house by the stove and give them some warm milk to drink. When their feathers get well grown they can take care of themselves.

Feed them with meal made of corn and oats ground together. Scald the meal with boiling water, and if it gets sour all the better. Give them sour milk. I take the milk and pour boiling water on it, let it stand and settle, pour the whey off and give them the curd to eat. They will do well on it and nothing else for quite a while. Give them all they will eat. I have had no

The Cost. The question, what is the cost of a pound of butter, or bushel of wheat, or ton of ensilage, or measure of any farm product, is much like the question, what is the length of a piece of etring, or size of a piece of chalk. The cost will depend altogether on the circumstances. Any farmer may find out what it costs him to produce a certain thing, by keeping an accurate account of work and other outlays. But this may be no guide for his neighbor, who may be a poorer or a better farmer, have poorer or better soil, or worse or better luck, as the phrase goes. It is possible, under specified conditions, to proximate co but every change of conditions will vary the cost. The man who gets 75 bushels of corn to the acre may spend no more on the acre than the man who gets only 30 bushels. The difference in bushel is apparent. So the man who makes 300 pounds of butter per cow produces much cheaper per pound than the man who gets only 150 pounds per cow. It matters not what it costs other people. The main point for each is to determine ciently below the market price, he has a profit; otherwise, he farms it at a loss,

The Golden Pine.

The most golden evergreen in our garden is the Japanese golden pine. (Pinus massoniana aurea.) There is nothing halfway about it, nothing sickly, nothing washy, nothing undecided; at this time of the year its leaves are completely yellow, and the whole plant dense, bright golden masses. Our plants, I believe, are the largest in the country, and have afforded the scions from which the plants disseminated from the Arnold arboretum and Kissena nurseries have been raised. They are growing in sandy land, and in an open situation, and appear to be perfectly hardy. The sun-ray pines—the white variegated form of the same species—did not do well with us; they lingered a few years and died.—Country Gentleman.

It Pays to Drain.

A farmer writes: I once planted a four teen-acre field in corn, and got about two hundred bushels of soft corn and nubbins and not more than one-quarter of a crop of stalks. I told my wife that I would never plant that field in corn again until it was tiled; and I did not. A few years after-ward, having put in nearly 300 rods of tile in the same field, I again planted it with oorn. The season was very unfavorable for corn, but I got more than 110 bushels of sound ears per acre, and one of the finest crops of stalks I ever raised. I have had several similar experiences.

Notes. Remember your horses cannot tell you of their ills and pains. It is your duty to

watch for them. A goose farm is said to be one of the interesting sights in Western Virginia. "It has an area of about 3,000 acres, and is well supplied with water. About 5,000 geese of every variety are kept there and fatted for the markets in the north. The geese have herders, and are managed and cared for like so many cattle. Big dividends are realized annually by the owners of the

Germantown Telegraph: Sulphide of potash has proved in our practice all that has been claimed for it by the English press as a destroyer of mildew on roses, ohrysan-themums and some other greenhouse plants. A quarter of an ounce dissolved in a gallon of water and thrown on the affected foliace with a fine rosed syringe will wholly destroy the fungus, and the leaves will not be injured.

Be irregular in saiting and the milk will show it in quality.

Too long pulls on a muddy road often hurt the wind of a horse. When they begin to breathe heavily it is time to give them a "blow."

Do not waste your feed on poor stock of any kind. It costs as much to keep a poor animal as it does a good one.
Sheep have fallen off in numbers in the United States during the past year a shade over 4 per cent., and have declined in value